

5945. Misbranding of "Hinkley's Bone Liniment." U. S. * * * v. Hinkley Bone Liniment Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.
(F. & D. No. 8217. I. S. No. 11442-m.)

On June 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hinkley Bone Liniment Co., a corporation, Saginaw, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 11, 1916, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Hinkley's Bone Liniment," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	72.75
Nonvolatile at 100° C., (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.18
Ash: Mere trace.	
Reinsch test (mercury, arsenic, antimony): Negative.	
Alkaloids: None found.	
Volatile oil, approximately (per cent)-----	3.0
Camphor: Small amount indicated.	
Camphoraceous aromatic odor.	
Capsicum indicated by taste.	

Sample is a clear, hydroalcoholic solution of volatile camphoraceous oil.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the cartons and bottles falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for rheumatism, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhea, asthma, chills, ague, and all internal pains, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was further alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for sore eyes, piles, weak lungs, lameness, frozen feet, cholera, canker, ulcerated sore throat, chills and fever, bronchitis, malaria, dyspepsia, and la grippe; and, when taken immediately after exposure, to ward off the danger of pneumonia and grippe; as a specific for all the ills accompanying hot weather and green fruit; as an antidote for bites of snakes; to counteract the poison resulting from snake bites; as a relief for sciatica; gout, dyspepsia, and kidney trouble, and as a remedy for weak, sore, and inflamed eyes, and paralysis, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 3, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*